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WHOLE NO. 4

## Hawaiian Gazette.

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## THREE DEAD YESTERDAY

New Case at King and  
Richards Streets.

## BOARD ON THE MOVE

Condemns Block One as Insanitary.  
Shack Obstructing Pauahi  
Street Will Burn.

### DEATHS YESTERDAY.

Pauli, Hawaiian boy, age 12  
years. Died of bubonic plague  
at 6:30 yesterday morning in  
house adjoining Ewa line of  
Kaumakapili Church premises.  
Ah Chow, male Chinese, age  
45 years. Died of bubonic  
plague yesterday afternoon at  
detention camp at Kakaako.  
Keola, male, Hawaiian, 40  
years of age. Resided on Bere-  
tania street, Ewa of Kaumaka-  
pili Church. Reported sick at  
8:45 last evening. Died at 9:30  
p. m. Diagnosis and autopsy  
show death caused by bubonic  
plague.

Three sudden deaths yesterday, di-  
agnosed and proven by postmortem  
examinations later as bubonic plague  
cases, brought the matter of enforcing  
the drastic purification measures of  
the Board of Health to a focus. All  
cases having their origin in the most  
infected section of Chinatown—one  
near the notorious Ahi premises and  
the others in an unsavory locality Ewa  
of Kaumakapili Church—will material-  
ly influence the Board in exercising its  
condemnation powers to the fullest ex-  
tent.

Pauli, a 12-year-old native boy, was  
found dead in a room upon the first  
floor of a tenement structure belong-  
ing to Eleanor Prendergast. This house  
is a comparatively new two-story af-  
fair just off Baretania street and ad-  
joining the Kaumakapili Church en-  
closure. The boy was known to have  
been running about the neighborhood  
on Wednesday and was an interested  
spectator at a game of Russian War in  
the evening. Early yesterday morn-  
ing he was reported sick, and before  
medical attendance could be secured,  
was dead. A health physician visited  
the premises at 7 o'clock, about a half-  
hour after the boy's death, and pro-  
nounced the cause of death bubonic  
plague. The inguinal glands, upon the  
autopsy being performed, were found  
to be greatly enlarged, and the case  
was then officially announced a plague  
case. The body was cremated during  
the forenoon.

The death of Ah Chow, the Chinese  
who died at the Kakaako detention  
camp, was wholly unexpected, and, ac-  
cording to Dr. Bowman's history of the  
case, developed plague symptoms only  
a short time prior to the man's de-  
cease. The Chinese had been an opium  
fiend, and since his incarceration at the  
Kakaako camp has had little of the  
drug. Fever set in and the patient was  
isolated until his temperature became  
normal, when he was returned to the  
party with which he had previously af-  
filiated. Yesterday morning the glands  
of the neck became swollen and death  
resulted quickly. The body was at once  
examined by postmortem and death as-  
signed to bubonic plague. The corpse  
was cremated.

Keola, who died last evening, has  
been ailing slightly for a few days, but  
until 8:30 his condition was not at all  
serious. Then a sudden change came,  
and Dr. Garvin responded at 8:45. By  
9:30 the man was dead. An examina-  
tion showed that he had pulmonary  
symptoms of the plague, swellings  
showing beneath the arms. A post-  
mortem examination was held last  
night. This is the second death to oc-  
cur in the same locality in one day,  
the boy Pauli dying in the house di-  
rectly to the rear of the place occupied  
by Keola.

In the second case a new problem has  
presented itself in caring for the people  
detained at the quarantine camps, and  
the lack of facilities in transferring the  
people who have been in contact with  
the victims to some fresh camp of  
quarantine. This phase of the matter  
was one of the most important features  
considered at the afternoon meeting of  
the Board of Health, at which it was  
decided to extend the period of quaran-  
tine in the detention camps from ten  
to fifteen days, and the full fifteen  
days' quarantine at Kakaako was an-  
nounced to re-commence yesterday on  
account of Ah Chow's death.

President Wood's opinion as to the  
reappearance of plague is not limited  
to five or ten days, as some authorities  
have decided was sufficient for the  
plague to again break out, but, on the  
contrary, he firmly believes that bu-  
bonic plague is a disease which baffles  
any set limit of time to be given for  
its new appearance.

### Still Another Case.

At a late hour last night a Chinese  
child was found sick with plague  
symptoms at the corner of King and  
Richards streets. The house and Chi-  
nese premises extending to the engine  
house were put under guard.

### Yesterday's Blaze.

At 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning  
the Fire Department had its lines of  
hose laid for confining the Kukui lane  
and Nuuanu street area to be burned  
within the limits, as outlined in yes-  
terday's Advertiser. President Wood,  
accompanied by Dr. Day, George W.  
Smith and F. M. Hatch of the Board of  
Health, were on the scene early and  
were interested spectators at the prepa-  
rations. Chief Hunt, who is now us-  
ing crutches as the result of the injury  
to his left foot received at the Mauna-  
kea street fire, was present and di-  
rected the movements of his men from his  
fire buggy.

It was decided to apply the torch to  
the cottages at the Waikiki extremity  
of the condemned area first and allow  
the fire to eat its way gradually  
through the collection of cottages and  
outhouses along Kukui lane to the  
business structures on Nuuanu street.  
The cottage first fired was in the rear  
of the Orpheum theater. The blaze,  
fanned by a brisk wind from the Pali,  
quickly leapt to the second cottage un-  
til all were a roaring mass of flames.  
The department had several streams of  
water playing on nearby buildings,  
only one of which was scorched. After  
the rear buildings had been almost  
completely burned to the ground, the  
larger buildings on Nuuanu street were  
attacked. The fire at this point was a  
furious one, the flames leaping far  
out from beneath the eaves and reach-  
ing well over toward the Commercial  
saloon buildings. These and surround-  
ing buildings were kept drenched, and,  
harring an incipient shingle blaze on  
the roof of the saloon, no damage was  
done. By 10:30 o'clock the buildings  
had been reduced to a smoldering  
heap of ashes and iron roofing. One of  
the electric light poles caught fire sev-  
eral times, but beyond a severe char-  
tering was made no use for its pur-  
poses. The firemen made a complete  
job of the burning and Chief Hunt said  
that as a practical and theoretical les-  
son in fighting fire and confining it to  
certain limits, no better opportunity  
has been presented.

### Walking Headquarters.

President Wood, accompanied by Dr.  
Day, George W. Smith and F. M. Hatch  
of the Board of Health, together with  
Assistant Secretary Hendry of the  
Board, and an Advertiser reporter,  
made an official condemnation tour of  
several insanitary blocks in the in-  
fected district. By so doing the energetic  
president of the Board has established  
a movable Board headquarters, mo-  
tions and resolutions being passed with  
due formality upon street corners, in  
infected premises, over reeking cess-  
pools, and usually followed by a won-  
dering crowd of Celestials and Japa-  
nese.

Entering the lane Ewa of the Kauma-  
kapili Church, the Board first investi-  
gated the premises in which the na-  
tive boy died yesterday morning. It  
was a building of recent construction,  
erected somewhat to the satisfaction  
of the Board, and the outhouses were  
found to have cement floorings. However,  
a death having occurred there, the Board passed the following  
resolution:

"Resolved, That the two-story frame  
building adjoining the Ewa line of  
Kaumakapili Church, and owned by  
Eleanor Prendergast, is declared to be  
infected with plague."  
This resolution, as in previous like  
cases, will in all likelihood result in  
the destruction of the premises by fire,  
and possibly will be a sweeping order  
to include all the buildings from that  
point and the old three-story Joss-  
house to the riverfront, as the late in-  
spection of that block by the Board  
showed it to be in a deplorable con-  
dition as far as sanitary standards were  
concerned. From Kukui street the  
Board examined every building  
through the block to the corner of  
Baretania and River streets, declaring  
that dozens of structures and shacks  
were a menace to public health and  
should be removed.

Block 1 was the next problem which  
the Board attempted to solve. This  
block is bounded by Baretania, River,  
Pauahi and Maunakea streets. Both  
Baretania and Pauahi streets are par-  
tially blocked by the unsightly shacks  
which extend half-way into the two  
streets. By the appropriation which  
was made some years ago for the ex-  
tension of Baretania street to the riv-  
er, one of these shacks should have  
been removed in order that the street  
line would be in general accordance on  
both sides. After making a thorough  
inspection of the entire block, which,  
with the exception of the Achi prem-  
ises, were found in a bad sanitary con-  
dition, where foul-smelling cesspools  
reeked with vermin, the air pungent  
with every form of filth which an Ori-  
ental population deposits almost with-  
in its doors, the Board came to an al-  
most unanimous decision that the  
block throughout was insanitary. Be-  
ing situated between blocks in which  
deaths from plague have occurred, and  
feeling assured that the crowded  
structures which are built rarely with  
any air space between them, were men-  
aces to public health, a motion, duly  
seconded, was passed to the effect that  
"Block 1, with the exception of the  
Achi block, was insanitary and infected  
with the plague, and therefore con-  
demned."

The unsightly horse-shoeing estab-  
lishment of Choy Lee, which partly ob-  
structs the extension of Pauahi street  
at the corner of Maunakea, was looked  
after in a special motion by the Board,  
which was passed as follows:

(Continued on Page 5.)

## IN CUT-OFF MAFEKING

British Worrying the  
Boers.

## GALLANT NIGHT SORTIE

Religious Meeting Broken Up—The  
Treatment of Boer Prisoners  
At Simon's Bay.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A corre-  
spondent of the New York Times, writ-  
ing from Cape Town under date of No-  
vember 16, writes of Ladysmith and  
Mafeking.

"Matters have been pretty lively at  
Mafeking," he says. "Colonel Baden-  
Powell has been keeping the Boers on  
the move day and night, and has taken  
every precaution, not only to prevent  
the town being rushed by the Boers,  
but also to render as small as possible  
any damage resulting from the Boer  
bombardment. The night attacks of  
the British appear to have worried the  
Boers considerably. Although the  
latter have shelled the town day by  
day, but little damage has resulted,  
the British casualties having been but  
few. Commandant Cronje has brought  
all his guns to bear on the town, and  
hailed shells in its direction for hours.  
His pieces, however, appear to have  
been light field guns, and have proved  
singularly ineffective. Learning this,  
Cronje sent to Pretoria in haste for  
heavy field guns, keeping up a light  
bombardment in the meantime, just to  
show that he was in the neighborhood."  
"Immediately on its arrival a 94-  
pounder Krupp cannon commenced  
throwing shells into the town, caus-  
ing a few casualties and damaging  
some of the buildings. Under cover of  
the bombardment the Boers attempted  
to get within rifle range. Being dis-  
covered, they were beaten off after a  
sharp engagement. In the sortie both  
soldiers and civilians behaved gallantly,  
and the Boers had their first oppor-  
tunity of judging the mettle of the  
Protectorate Regiment at close quar-  
ters."

### Night Attack on the Boers.

"However, Colonel Baden-Powell,  
observing that the enemy was coming  
to too close quarters, determined on a  
night attack, an enterprise of great  
daring. A squadron under Captain  
Fitzclarence, in the dead of night, left  
the camp in Mafeking, where the few  
who knew of the undertaking awaited  
the result in great anxiety, and crept  
stealthily toward the Boer trenches.  
The Boers were taken completely by  
surprise. The British squadron left  
the camp with fixed bayonets, and as  
soon as they had reached their destina-  
tion, the Captain's whistle was  
sounded, and was followed by a ring-  
ing cheer as the men dashed forward  
to the Boer trenches. For a time the  
night air rang out with the shouts and  
yells of the contending forces. The  
Boer forces in the rear rushed forward  
and discharged their rifles. Captain  
Fitzclarence's whistle sounded again,  
and at this signal the British sprang  
out of the trenches and scattered  
themselves silently in all directions,  
just as the Boers in the trenches were  
reinforced by their comrades from the  
rear. Under a shower of rifle shots  
the British ran back to their lines.  
Besides a loss of six killed, the British  
had ten wounded, including Captain  
Fitzclarence, and also one man taken  
prisoner by the Boers. This bayonet  
attack has had the effect of stopping  
the Boers from making trenches with-  
in range of the town. It is estimated  
that the loss of the Boers was very  
heavy. When the British ambulance  
went out to fetch in the dead, it was  
met a quarter of a mile distant from  
the town by Commandant Botha, who  
expressed his admiration of Fitzclar-  
ence's attack."

### Tragedy of Vryburg's Surrender.

"There has just arrived in Cape  
Town a number of refugees from Vry-  
burg, in British Bechuanaland, but  
which, on the declaration of war by  
the Transvaal, was promptly annexed  
by the Boers. The townspeople, in  
public meeting, determined to yield to  
General De la Rey in order to avoid  
bloodshed. With a force of 100 police  
and sixty volunteers, and with one  
Maxim, the town was helpless against  
the Boers, who were 1,100 strong, and  
had three guns. The part played by  
Major Scott in the surrender was he-  
roic and pathetic."

"When the meeting had resolved to  
surrender, and sent a deputation to re-  
quest him to retire, the Major first  
called the officers of the volunteers and  
police together and explained the po-  
sition, namely, that his orders from  
Colonel Kekewich were to hold the  
place, and that he was determined to  
do so. He was, however, overruled by  
numbers, and most reluctantly retired  
with the police to the veldt. Major  
Scott made one more desperate effort.  
He called for men who would fight to  
the last. Six responded to his appeal.  
On this he went out, but with a broken  
heart. The men camped out on the  
veldt for the night, but without any  
camp equipments, and Major Scott lay

down to rest beside Sub-Inspector  
Rush. In the course of the night he  
complained of the cold, and rose up  
and left the Sub-Inspector's side. Two  
minutes afterward Rush heard a shot,  
and, thinking it was the Boers upon  
them, he raised an alarm, only to find  
Major Scott shot through the head, and  
quite dead. The police buried the Ma-  
jor next day at Geluk, where the spot  
is now fenced in.

### Disturbed Religious Festival.

"At the time of the surrender many  
farmers were gathered in town for  
Nachtmaal, a periodical form of reli-  
gious service, in which the farmers of  
a Dutch district in South Africa travel  
many miles to town in order to take  
part. Both farmers and townspeople  
were seized with panic and fled in all  
directions. General De la Rey, in a  
short speech, declared the town to be  
annexed to the Transvaal, at the same  
time holding the Vierkleur. The Civil  
Commissioner and his officials, who  
had remained at their posts, were then  
summoned by the General, who ordered  
them to leave the town. They were,  
however, treated with every courtesy,  
and passed to convey them through the  
Boer lines were given them."

"The Transvaal Government is evi-  
dently running short of funds. The  
pay of the police is much overdue. The  
normally busy mining center of Bar-  
berton is deserted; there are not over  
fifty males there. Pretoria is unable  
to obtain any news of the campaign,  
official or otherwise. The Government  
has taken over the mines in the  
neighborhood of Johannesburg, and a  
careful examination of the workings is  
being made. It is believed the authori-  
ties are on the eve of sensational dis-  
coveries. While carefully tapping the  
veins of Hoken's buildings the detec-  
tive department noticed that they gave  
forth a hollow sound. The walls were  
demolished, and what was believed to  
be a thick buttress crumbled into dust,  
revealing a cavity packed with a val-  
uable assortment of goods. Further  
investigations proved the floors to be  
false, and it is believed the cellars are  
overflowing with merchandise. The  
search is proceeding."

"Rumors are being circulated by the  
Dutch inhabitants in the neighborhood  
of Cape Town that the prisoners of  
war at Simon's Bay are being badly  
treated. The facts are that the pris-  
oners are victimized exactly the same  
as the British troops when on board  
ship. More can scarcely be expected  
by prisoners captured as troops. They  
are allowed to smoke at all hours upon  
the upper deck—a privilege which the  
British officers and seamen do not en-  
joy. Bedding is provided for them, but  
not clothing. They are required to  
perform such cleaning work as is ab-  
solutely necessary to keep the portion  
of the ship allotted to them clean;  
this is always required of seamen and  
troops. They are not, however, re-  
quired to do any other work. Any lux-  
uries, except liquor, which they may  
care to purchase, or which they may  
receive from friends, are allowed  
them. They are allowed to interview  
friends from noon to 4 p. m. daily, and  
are allowed to correspond freely by  
letter, except in regard to politics and  
the disposition of troops, so that their  
letters are under censorship. They are  
treated with every consideration, and  
under the most liberal interpretation  
of the international duties toward pris-  
oners of war laid down by the accepted  
writers."

"The majority of the prisoners are  
very sanguine as to the result of the  
war, and it is evident that they do not  
for a moment entertain the idea of the  
Boers being beaten, and consider it  
quite impossible that the British flag  
will ever again fly at Pretoria. Noth-  
ing will convince them that at Elands-  
laagte the British force was not greater  
than their own, and the opinion is  
common among them that, had there  
been better generalship on their own  
side, they would never have been pris-  
oners of war at Simonstown. Many  
members of the captured force point  
out that leaders who become so excited  
as to take place with their rifles in  
the firing line, while neglecting the  
actual direction of operations, cannot  
possibly attend to their legitimate du-  
ties."

### YAGUIS FAR FROM SUBDUED.

### Mexican Authorities Contemplating an Increase of Force.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 26.—A special  
from Ortiz, state of Sonora, Mexico,  
states that the Mexican authorities are  
contemplating sending more troops in-  
to the Yaqui Indian country at once,  
as it is thought that the present force  
will not be able to cope with the situ-  
ation. General Torres now has some  
5,000 men, but it will take at least  
that many more, or possibly twice that  
number, owing to the geographical  
conditions surrounding the uprising,  
to prevent successful military  
movements. The Indians are so scat-  
tered that, unless more troops are sent  
to the front to engage the small roving  
bands, they will continue to de-  
predate the country and harass the  
soldiers under General Torres until  
they wear them out. There are now  
about 1,500 Indians engaging the at-  
tent, n of the soldiers, while the re-  
minder of the 5,000 braves who are on  
the warpath have scattered into small  
roving bands for the purpose of pilfer-  
ing. These roving bands of Indians  
are capturing supply trains sent out to  
the Mexican forces in the field. They  
have of late captured several trains  
containing provisions and ammunition.

### The Doric Arrives.

The Doric arrived off port at 12:45  
last night, nine days, four hours from  
Yokohama, with 800 tons of merchan-  
dise. The trip was a record-breaker.  
As the Port Physician did not board  
the Doric her mails could not be got  
off. They will come ashore this morn-  
ing.

## TRACK IS LAID

Rapid Transit Rights  
Protected.

The New Company Puts Rails on  
King Street Amid Much  
Public Excitement.

The Rapid Transit Company has  
done as it intimated it would do when  
the Tramways Company signified its in-  
tention to disregard the request of the  
Government not to lay its track on the  
makar side of King street, but to put  
down rails on the mauka side only.  
The Rapid Transit Company, with a  
force of men laid its rails on the ma-  
kar side of the street in front of the  
Arlington hotel, toward Fort street,  
but the work was not without exciting  
incident.

The Tramways Company having per-  
sisted in usurping both sides of the  
street, the Rapid Transit Company at  
about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon  
outed a gang of Japanese laborers  
that the Tramways Company had put  
at work on the Rapid Transit's loca-  
tion, and proceeded to lay its rails.  
The ousting of the Japanese attracted  
a crowd of curious people, and they in  
turn drew other crowds, until within a  
few minutes at least five hundred per-  
sons thronged both sides of the street,  
expectantly waiting for a fight be-  
tween the two gangs of men and their  
employers. Manager Ballentyne of  
the Rapid Transit Company, and Man-  
ager Pain of the Tramways Company  
were both on the ground. Marshal  
Brown and Deputy Marshal Chilling-  
worth with a number of policemen, ap-  
peared on the scene and kept the  
crowd back, allowing the two com-  
panies a free field.

Manager Pain, in the hope of pre-  
venting the rival company from laying  
rails, transferred a gang of Japs to the  
Fort street side of the Rapid Transit  
men, endeavoring to sandwich in his  
track on both sides of the Rapid Tran-  
sit. Manager Ballentyne soon routed  
the enemy however by putting ten lu-  
sity Portuguese behind a 30-foot rail,  
and sweeping down broadside onto the  
location. The little brown men disap-  
peared like chaff before the wind, and  
soon abandoning the attempt, retreat-  
ed to Alakoa street. Mr. Pain then  
took up a position between the lines  
marking the boundaries of the earth  
to be excavated preparatory to placing  
the ties in position. Manager Ballen-  
tyne, walking along the line, was asked  
by Mr. Pain why he did not order  
him off. "I will get off the line," said  
Mr. Pain. "If you want me to, but you  
must place your hand upon me and tell  
me to get away, and I will do so."

Mr. Ballentyne replied that he would  
not give any such orders, but that Mr.  
Pain might be in danger from the  
picks and shovels of the workmen if  
he persisted in remaining in his pre-  
sent position.  
The boy who stood on the burning  
deck wasn't in it with Mr. Pain. He  
remained in the same spot in the street  
nearly two hours, waiting to prevent  
the laying of rails. In the meantime  
the laborers employed by the Rapid  
Transit Company approached nearer  
and nearer, and excavated a, around  
the Tramway's manager, until he stood  
on a pinnacle like a monument. He  
waited in vain for some one to order  
him off. Acquaintances in the  
crowd hailed him with a laugh, and  
here and there a man extended an in-  
vitation to him to go and partake of  
liquid refreshments. Mr. Pain was  
forced to decline the invitations. He  
was there to do or die, and the festive  
cocktail had to wait.

But finally the workmen finished the  
excavating and placed the ties in po-  
sition. Mr. Pain still occupied a little  
hill between the ties. A rail was taken  
up and the foreman ordered the men  
to lay it in its proper place. In doing  
so a workman touched Mr. Pain ac-  
cidentally. "Keep your paw off!" roared  
the Tramway's manager. "Hu!"  
cried the man in reply. A moment  
later the rail touched Mr. Pain, and he  
grasped it in an effort to keep it  
from being laid.

The foreman ordered the men to go  
ahead regardless of interference, and  
they went. Mr. Pain clung to the  
rail desperately, holding his white suit,  
but was finally compelled to give up  
his attempt. The momentary excite-  
ment drew the crowd of spectators  
from the sidewalks, but they were  
driven back by the police. This was at  
5:40 o'clock. Five minutes later the  
rail on the other side of the track was  
laid, Mr. Pain again attempting to  
stop the work falling over the rail, but  
in vain. Then withdrew down King  
street, with an air of having done his  
duty.

### THURSTON INTERVIEWED.

The Story of the Cause and Progress  
of the Trouble.

"What are the issues involved in  
this fight?" replied Lorrin A. Thur-  
ston, president of the Rapid Transit  
Company, to a question by a repre-  
sentative of the Advertiser. "The is-  
sue involved is purely and simply  
whether the Tram Company can pre-  
vent the Rapid Transit Company from  
getting entrance into the business part  
of the city. The Tram Company is  
the aggressor and the other company  
is simply acting in self defence to keep  
from being run over. The situation  
has arisen in the following manner:

"The original intention was for the  
Rapid Transit Company to enter the  
city from the east along Young street,



## TWO VICTIMS

No New Cases Reported Yesterday.

Board of Health Discusses Freight-Japanese Throat Physicians--Kuakini Premises to Burn.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Kahelili, 19 years of age, and one of the boat boys under Captain McCaskey, is the latest plague victim. He resided at the corner of Liliha and Kuakini streets and had been closely watched for two days. Yesterday morning his case was pronounced plague and he was removed to the pest hospital, where he died in the afternoon. Prior to his removal to the place from which he was taken, he occupied a small room at a Chinese livery stable on King street near Liliha. The Liliha and Kuakini district has been isolated and the residents removed to Kakaako. The premises will all be burned today. The Japanese woman Kiwara, 40 years of age, taken last Sunday from the Japanese boarding-house on Nuanu street near Kukui lane, died of the plague at the pesthouse at 9:30 last night. The bodies of both victims were cremated at once.

Physicians Threatened.

Drs. Mitamura and Kobayashi have both been threatened with all manner of fearful deaths at the hands of their countrymen in quarantine. Yesterday morning the former was saved from at least a serious assault at the hands of over thirty-five of his wrathful countrymen near the Kaumakapili Church. The Japanese, under the leadership of two inspectors, seemed to blame the physician for their having been refused entrance to the condemned Block No. 10, and but for the prompt arrival of four white men, who hurried to his assistance, the doctor would have been seriously injured. Over 200 Japs and Chinese gathered around in a few seconds, but the arrival of a strong military guard dispersed them almost as quickly as they gathered. The two principals were taken in charge by the military.

Board Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. President Wood, Drs. Day and Emerson and Messrs. Hatch and Smith were present. Various communications regarding freight were considered. It was decided after much discussion to recognize the following as clean freight for island ports, subject to the Board's previous orders as to manner of shipment: Lumber and building materials. Appurtenances to machinery, including lubricating oils. Gasoline, kerosene and distillate, in original packages. Drugs, medicines and liquors, of European or American manufacture. Acid fertilizers in new bags. American tobacco in original packages. Special permits will be required of the Board for shipments of ice, harness, leather goods and shoes. It was decided to grant permission to the steamer Helene to approach to within six feet of the wharf for the purpose of taking on a load of heavy lumber for the Laupahoehoe Sugar Company. The application for permission to ship dry goods by H. Hackfeld & Co. was deferred. The application of Messrs. Hyman Brothers to remove paddy from the warehouse to the steamer J. A. Cummins, for shipment to the mills and return, was refused. A request by the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company for permission to ship alkaline fertilizer was held over till experiments were made by the Board. Mr. Hatch expressed an opinion that only goods which, by their delay in shipment, would create actual hardship to citizens on the other islands should be permitted to leave the city. The Sanitary Committee presented a report upon the steam laundry premises at Liliha. It was decided that the Board visit the premises today and judge for itself. It was also decided that the Board, in company with its appraisers, make a thorough inspection of Block No. 10, Chinatown, at 10 o'clock this morning for the purpose of estimating the value of goods to be destroyed by fire tomorrow.

DETENTION CAMP NOTES.

Work at the kerosene station has been begun on the flume, which is to be used in getting rid of the excrement, but it will not be completed for a day or two. Nine Hawaiians were taken to the battery station yesterday from Liliha street, where the case occurred yesterday. Fifteen others living in the adjacent neighborhood were taken to the kerosene warehouse station. The new buildings at the battery station were so nearly completed yesterday that occupants were put in them. The buildings will be entirely finished today, except the administration building and the new bath houses. Inability to obtain material for completing the changes in the rifle range prevented the completion of the new pesthouse yesterday. The patients will be moved today and the old pesthouse will be burned as soon as the people are removed. The Oahu R. & L. Co. put a gang of thirty men at work Monday night, which continued all night and yesterday putting in a spur track from the

main line to run the entire length of the range. The spur was completed yesterday afternoon and lumber is being delivered alongside the buildings. All the lumber and supplies will be shipped by the railroad hereafter, which will greatly facilitate progress. A Smith completed a building at the station day before yesterday which holds fifty persons and another yesterday which holds 100 persons. This will give room in the station for nearly 200 persons. There are now somewhat over 400 at the station.

At the Kalili station the concrete foundations for the gasoline pump to be used in supplying water for the sewer system is completed, and the setting up of the engine has been begun. By Thursday the 10-inch pipe line will be completed. A trench is being dug from the location of the pump on the margin of the shore to deep water, a distance of 350 feet, of which 250 is completed. This trench will be completed by the time the pump is ready for operation.

Contractor Craig had forty-four carpenters at work yesterday. Henry Bertelman had seventy, and Superintendent Wilson 104 men at work at the camp. Twelve buildings are in different stages of construction, each being planned for ninety-six occupants. By concentrating efforts six can be completed by tonight. The bath and wash houses and the sewerage system cannot be completed before Friday or Saturday, however. The Citizens' Committee will probably decide to have temporary sanitary arrangements made for the people to be moved, and move people from Blocks Nos. 10 and 11 on Thursday to Kalili camp. Dr. Pratt states that he can fumigate and bathe all the people and furnish them with clothes at Kaumakapili Church until the bathing and fumigating station is ready at Kalili.

## J. F. COLBURN

Objects to Burning Chinatown.

Censures Physicians and Board of Health--Quarantine Should be Rigid but not Destructive.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Editor Advertiser:—As a property owner in the district covered by the present quarantine regulations, I want to publicly note my protest to that part of the resolution adopted by the physicians at their meeting the other evening, which refers to the destruction of the buildings by fire in the infected districts, and the ground on which such buildings stood to remain vacant for at least one year.

I do not think anyone in this community feels more keenly over the situation than myself, and my services are at the disposal of the Board of Health at any time. I believe in the most rigid quarantine and in applying drastic measures where it is necessary; but the rights of people should be observed. I do not believe the Board of Health have the right to apply the torch and destroy whole blocks of property at a time. When a house is infected, that particular one might be burnt down, if no other means exist to eradicate the disease therein; but why should a whole block go with it, and more than that, why should the land be vacant a year?

It is all very nice for this one and that one to say, Burn down Chinatown! Let those same persons own slices in Chinatown and deriving a portion, if not all their income and support therefrom, and they will not be so eager to advocate such strictly drastic measures. If the physician who spoke so strongly about cleaning out Chinatown by fire and letting the land lie vacant had his interests centered there, he would talk differently.

The Board of Health wants to remember one thing before burning down blocks at a time in Chinatown, and that is, that Chinatown consists mostly of wooden buildings erected before the extension of the fire limit. Today hundreds of said buildings, if they are destroyed, can never be erected again. Fire proof buildings have got to take their places and what does that mean? Damages to the land-owners, and, needless to say, no one can tell how much, but a jury at some future day will decide. If the ground in the infected districts is so polluted with disease, and containing bubonic plague germs, then the Board of Health should create a more rigid quarantine. No one should be allowed to enter the enclosure, say Chinatown, under any pretense. Inspectors and any other officials having business in that district should remain right there in quarantine. Supplies and everything else can be put upon the boundary and those inside receiving it from there. Will not the germs of this disease stick to the soles of the shoes of all those going in and coming out of Chinatown, and then drop them broadcast?

I am at a loss to know why the Board of Health in this has not invited the Citizens' Sanitary Committee of 1895 to assist it in the form it did when the cholera was epidemic. They can do some good.

Yours, etc.,  
JOHN F. COLBURN.

Honolulu, Jan. 9th, 1900.

HAVING A GREAT RUN ON CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of la grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop coughing, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## FALLS IN LINE Headquarters

Chamber of Commerce Takes Action.

Recommends Resolutions to Board of Health--Delegates Appointed to Confer With Executive.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering certain proposals submitted by a committee from the Medical Association of Hawaii.

President T. Rain Walker occupied the chair, and read the resolutions of the committee, which were published in yesterday's Advertiser. He stated that one of the objects of the present meeting was to appoint a delegation to confer with a like committee from the Planters' Association and the Executive Council at 3 o'clock that afternoon. Mr. C. M. Cooke thought attention should be given to the subject of providing lodging-places for those people released from the detention camps. They would naturally make for the homes of their friends, and in a very short time conditions outside would equal the Chinatown locality.

Mr. Pinkham drew attention to a building in course of erection on King street without regard to sanitation, and suggested that the attention of the Board of Health be directed to this structure. He considered that radical measures should be adopted not only in Chinatown but in outside districts. With regard to houses like that on King street, he considered that building permits should not be granted for structures with balconies, often used as rooms, overhanging the public roads, and that the structure in question should be raised at least eighteen inches and moved back to the street line.

Mr. Pinkham also drew attention to the common practice of using one building as a store and domicile and considered the practice insanitary and a menace to public health. He considered many places outside the quarantine district were as filthy, and the application of military law quite as justifiable, as any in Chinatown.

Mr. Atherton suggested that if the meeting were to discuss every point of merit in the present trouble the day would be spent without anything having been accomplished. He would suggest that the meeting confine itself to a consideration of the resolutions before them at the present time, and make any further discussion the subject of a future meeting.

One clause in the resolution, in his opinion, was deserving of special argument. Children are allowed to wander upon the debris of previous fires, and it seemed to him that this was as good a way to spread the disease as could be discovered. The isolation of the forbidden area would also involve considerable expenditure in the way of fences.

Mr. Gear spoke of the danger to be apprehended from overcrowding lodging-houses in outside districts, as soon as the present inhabitants of the quarantine camps were released. Many of the Japanese and Chinese quarters, especially at Makiki, were overcrowded, and a worse condition might be expected, as it was not to be supposed that the people would content themselves in the buildings provided by the Government. He considered these lodging-houses worthy of continued attention by the Board.

Mr. Swaney said he was of the opinion that a law regulating the number of persons in each lodging-house in the city was in existence. He considered that law should be enforced to its fullest extent and any offender severely punished.

Mr. Giffard considered the most drastic measures should be pursued. He cited the manner of procedure in Hongkong in dealing with infected houses, and urged the meeting not to act too hastily in regard to land lying idle.

It was finally moved by Mr. Atherton, seconded by Mr. Cooke and carried unanimously: "That the resolutions submitted by the Medical Association, with the exception of Clause 2, be adopted and that the Board of Health be recommended to carry them out as soon as possible, and that with regard to Clause 2 this meeting is not prepared to offer an opinion."

Mr. Gear then moved "That the Board of Health be recommended to issue regulations regarding the amount of air space in cubic feet per inhabitant and the sanitary conditions to be observed in all new buildings to be erected as dwellings in the judicial district of Honolulu."

Mr. Bishop seconded the motion which was also carried unanimously. It was resolved that the president appoint a delegation with himself as chairman, to meet the Executive Council at 3 o'clock.

The following gentlemen were thereupon appointed: T. R. Walker, W. F. Allen, C. F. Wright, R. F. Lange, W. W. Hall, J. G. Rothwell, J. G. Spencer, A. V. Gear, F. W. McChesney, I. Rubenstein, T. J. King, F. Lewis, M. Phillips, and P. Muhlenberg, and it was explained that names were omitted of members of the Planters' Association who would attend the conference on behalf of that body.

Burglars Stole Their Teeth.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Dec. 26.—A curious robbery took place in Maryville last night. Fourteen gold crowns, three gold bridges, and twenty pennyweight of scrap gold, of an aggregate value of \$550, were stolen from the office of Dr. F. M. Blake, a dentist. Several of the sets of teeth belonged to Maryville people and were there for repair. No clue to the thief's identity has been secured.

## CELEBRATED

—FOR THE—

# Morgan & Wright

## TIRES.

Tires fitted to any Vehicle at very short notice.

## SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY

### FORT ST., CLUB STABLES BUILDING.

## HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO., LIMITED

### General Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

## Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles



Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.



## Lubricating Oils

Will be used very freely for the next six or eight months so we wish again to call the attention of all Mill men and users of machinery to our TROPIC LUBRICATING OILS. For years this brand has been used on these Islands and each season the demand has increased so that this year we have had to build a special oil warehouse at Kakaako to hold the hundreds of barrels of oils we have to carry in stock. Tropic Cylinder, Engine, Machine, Dynamo and Car-box oils are the ones you want if you want everything to run smoothly.

## Benton Boiler Compound

This compound is entirely vegetable contains no oil or acid, it being a natural preservative for iron or steel. It rots the scale in the boiler and gradually cleans same. After the boiler becomes clean, the compound, if used according to directions, will keep the scale forming properties of the water in the form of solution or pendant, and the boiler can be kept clean, and the scale forming properties of said water can be blown out in the form of mud. It is a great saver of fuel as it will clean and keep clean any boiler. Let us send you a barrel on trial, no pay if not satisfactory. Packings, waste, compounds, engineers' tools and supplies of all kinds, at

## E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

## Cocoanut

## Fibre

IS NOW USED IN

## Mattresses.

We have just received a large shipment of Fibre direct from the factory, and are now prepared to fill orders for those desiring

## Cocoanut Fibre Mattresses.

## COYNE-MEERTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

Progress Block. Fort St.

## DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,  
FINE PLATED WARE,  
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS  
(New Designs.)  
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA,  
(Something New.)  
RICH CUT GLASS,  
FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,  
FRENCH CHINA,  
GERMAN CHINA,  
ENGLISH CHINA,  
FIGURES,  
BRONZES,  
ORNAMENTS,  
JARDINIERS,  
LAMPS,  
And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

## W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism, pains. It removes the cause from the joint and Bone. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's" is blown in the glass of the bottle. Beware of cheap imitations without which none are genuine.

## CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd HONOLULU, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—  
The Ewa Plantation Co., Ltd.  
The Waiata Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.



# GUARD IS STRICKEN

Also Driver of the Excavator.

## DEATH OF A JAPANESE

Important Meeting of Board--Sanitary Committee's Report--Kukui Lane Buildings to Burn.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

\*\*\*\*\*  
Machida, the young assistant to Dr. Kobayashi, who contracted the disease while assisting that physician in his work, died at the pest hospital early yesterday morning. His body was cremated at once.  
\*\*\*\*\*

Two new cases of plague from sources entirely unlooked for by the Health Department were discovered yesterday afternoon, and the patients were immediately conveyed to the pest hospital. The first case was that of a native named Kaonoa, a member of Company H of the National Guard. The first knowledge of his sickness was learned from Dr. C. B. Cooper, who stated that the soldier applied at the Queen's Hospital for admission. Dr. Cooper made an examination, and the result, he felt, justified him in having the man sent to the pest hospital as a suspect. Some soldiers of the National Guard earlier in the afternoon carried their sick comrade on a stretcher up Miller street toward the pest hospital, and he called at the pest hospital later in the day. Last evening Colonel Jones had nine of his soldiers dressed in new uniforms throughout, and those were evidently the ones who had attended the stricken guardsman. Just where the man has been stationed when on duty in the infected district has not been learned. His temperature yesterday afternoon was 105.2-5; pulse 140.

The other suspected case was that of Kaonoa, a Hawaiian assistant with one of the odoriferous excavators, he being the second victim to be thus stricken on the excavator force. The case was reported early yesterday morning, but was not considered suspicious until 1 p. m. The man has been in the quarantine district continually.

As a result of the death of the Japanese woman Kiwara, on the Ewa side of Nuanuan street, mauka of Kukui lane, the Board of Health yesterday morning visited the premises, declared the building and surrounding structures infected with the plague, and condemned them to be burned early this morning.

The Board also decided that the condemned area should extend from the corner of Nuanuan street and Kukui lane as far as the Gertz premises at the turn of the lane, and as far as the Commercial saloon property, facing on Nuanuan street. The Bruns property in the rear of the saloon property, abuts the condemned area also.

In regard to the two new cases of plague yesterday, Dr. Wood stated: "That seems to be a pointer or two. One is, there must be some particular danger in connection with these cesspools in Chinatown. The proportion of two men out of a force of twenty on the excavators is tremendous. On the other hand, the case of the guardsman is another pointer, showing that the Chinatown district is infected and dangerous, and the sooner disposed of by drastic measures the better. It is a hopeful sign that we can trace all these cases directly back to Chinatown."

A final moving out of the remnant of residents of Block 10 will be rushed today. If accommodations can be provided for them at the new detention camp at Kailahi, it is not probable, however, that Block No. 10 will be burned until tomorrow.

Four buildings at the corner of Liliha and Kuakini streets were burned yesterday forenoon. The plague victim Kahelilihi died on the premises Tuesday. More than a score of evicted people were conveyed to the Kakaako detention camp before the blaze began.

### Board of Health.

An important meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, lasting from 3:30 until 6 p. m. President Wood occupied the chair while a quorum was present, composed of Attorney-General Cooper, Dr. Day, Dr. Emerson, George W. Smith and F. M. Hatch. Among the interested spectators were President Dole, A. Thurston, Colonel Fisher, Geo. R. Carter, Andrew Brown, Mr. Gall, A. G. Robertson.

President Wood read a communication from a committee of the representative merchants of Honolulu, together with resolutions of that body to the Board of Health, desiring that the Board modify its decision relative to shipments of goods from this port to the other islands. Their communication read as follows:

### Letter from Merchants.

President Board of Health,  
Sir:—We, the undersigned merchants, respectfully beg leave to inform you that at a meeting held this afternoon, the following resolution was passed for your consideration and approval, in the hope that, without conflict with your published orders regarding specified goods to be allowed shipment in accordance with the wishes of the Sugar Planters' Association, we may be allowed to take advantage of the saving clause which reads, "And such other articles as the Board may deem equally uninfected."

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting all general merchandise coming from reliable and known business houses outside of the infected and quarantine districts are clean and uninfected and should be allowed shipment to the other islands subject to the approval of the Board of Health.

Resolved, That a committee representative of the different trades be appointed by the chairman, which committee shall draw up a schedule of goods considered safe for shipment and appoint two of its members as delegates to wait on the Board of Health and submit such schedule for the consideration of the Board.

Sir,  
Your obedient servants,  
W. M. W. HALL,  
For the Committee.

Committee—W. W. Hall, chairman; W. M. Wolters, F. L. Waldron, T. J. King, A. Barnes, P. Muhlenhoff, M. Green, W. L. Hopper, H. A. Parmelee, W. O. Atwater, J. G. Rotwell, E. M. Marshall, J. T. Crawley.

The schedule accompanying the resolutions covered mostly American goods, such as dry goods, boots and shoes, barrelled fish, cigars and cigarettes. Also rice, paddy and sugar which had been put in storage before the outbreak of the plague, together with iron work, and dry goods repacked by white labor. The schedule covered almost every commodity except Chinese food stuffs, and which by a previous decision of the Board had been declared questionable.

Dr. Wood stated that rice and paddy were known to be articles particularly dangerous in carrying plague, and dry goods he considered should be classed likewise.

A statement was made at this juncture that Mr. Baldwin of Maui had written a very strong letter upon the ship tent of goods from Honolulu to that island, intimating that the inhabitants there did not wish to receive any class of goods from this port, except such materials as are absolutely necessary.

Dr. Wood also stated that the merchant committee made a statement in direct antagonism to the declaration of the Board of Health that the entire city of Honolulu was under quarantine, and therefore no goods could be considered as coming from an absolutely clean part of the city.

Upon motion of Mr. Smith the matter was referred to the Sugar Planters' Association which will be asked to furnish the Board with its views upon the subject.

Mr. Cooper submitted maps of the proposed new streets and alleyways in the Chinatown districts to the Board and the same were referred to the Survey Department so that the entire outlined scheme could be drafted upon the Board of Health reference maps.

Application of H. E. Winslow of Kihel Plantation for appointment as government physician for certain districts on Maui around Kihel was read. There being no appropriation for a government physician there, the Board felt there was no necessity for making the appointment.

Upon the recommendation of the Examining Board of Physicians, the application of Dr. Chas. Davis for a physician's license was referred to the Master of the Interior for favorable action.

A communication from Jno. F. Colburn was read in which he offered the Board the free use for one year of land in the vicinity of the new detention camp at Kailahi. The land embraced in the offer amounts to nearly fifty acres, and the Board is expected to clear it of brush and other obstructions at its own expense. The land belongs to the Kapiolani Estate, Ltd. It was moved that the offer be referred to the general committee having charge of the location of camps at Kailahi.

An application from a Chinese hui to feed the people at some of the camps was referred upon motion, to C. B. Wilson, superintendent of the detention camps.

Dr. Emerson, of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, read the committee's report upon the report of the Commission, which was handed in about ten days ago. The report in full, reads:

### Report of Sanitary Committee.

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 4, 1900.  
Mr. H. E. Cooper, President of the Board of Health.—Sir: Your Sanitary Committee, to whom was referred the report of the "Commissioners appointed to investigate the condition of the district lately quarantined, known as Chinatown, and to make recommendations for its improvement," beg to report that after a careful study of that paper and of the situation they recommend the adoption of the following as rules and regulations of the Board of Health:

### Building Regulations.

Rain Water. 1. Where the space between buildings is less than fifteen feet, the water from the roofs of buildings on the sides of such space shall be conducted in water-tight leaders and made to discharge into suitable drains leading into street or alley gutters; and if the building abuts on an alley or roadway of like width the same rule shall apply.

Air Space Between Buildings. 2. If a building to be used for residence, tenement or lodging-house is on the front of a lot, on the rear of which lot there are one or more buildings, there shall be a clear space of at least fifteen feet between each of said buildings, if of not more than two stories high; but if higher there shall be five feet wider space for each additional story; and no wooden building, except that fronting upon a street or public way of at least fifteen feet wide, shall be built maintained within three feet of the boundary line of the lot upon which said building is erected.

Light and Ventilation of Dwellings. 3. Each and every room intended or used for human habitation shall be provided with at least eight square feet of window area having unobstructed access into the open air for each 100 square feet of floor space in said room, and free access shall at all times be had to the same by the occupants of the room; and at least one-half of such window space shall be movable and available for ventilation.

Air Space Under Buildings. 4. Every building shall have at least twenty inches of clear space for the circulation of air between the floor timbers and the ground, and shall have sufficient openings for ventilation in the outer walls to admit a free circulation

of air. But in case this air space cannot be secured without reaching "ground" water level, then there shall be no air space, but the floor shall be of concrete or masonry.

Yards, Areas, Courts, Etc. 5. Yards, areas, courts, alleyways and other open spaces within or between buildings, where water is used for washing of any kind, shall be properly graded and cemented, or paved so as to be water-proof, and drained into trapped drains properly connected with sewer, cesspool or street gutter; and no permanent wooden floor or grating shall be maintained over the same.

Water-Tight Floors. 6. All houses, structures, rooms or parts thereof, in which water is used, or intended to be used, in such quantity as to render the floor or floors thereof damp, shall have such floor, or floors, made absolutely water-proof, with proper drainage into trapped leaders conveying the water away into cesspool or sewer; and the water-proofing of all such floors shall be done in a manner satisfactory to the Board of Health or Building Inspector.

Privies, Privy Vaults and Cesspools. 7. Within thirty days after the public sewer system is put into operation the use of privy vaults shall be entirely discontinued within the limits of such sewer system, and all privies shall be removed, except in so far as permission may be granted by the Board of Health to transform the same into approved water-closets. Pending the completion of the public sewers no privy shall be built or maintained without at least three feet of clear space on all sides.

8. No privy shall be built or maintained so as to entirely cover the cesspool or vault under the same, but the cesspool or vault shall project out on one side beyond the superstructure in such a manner as to allow for the inspection and removal of the contents of said cesspool or vault. The contents of any privy vault or cesspool shall not be allowed to rise within eighteen inches of the top of the same or to such a height as to flow out onto the surface of the ground, and no privy vault or cesspool shall be of such a depth that it cannot be emptied by suction pump.

9. No cesspool shall be built or maintained wholly or in part under any building (except in the case of a privy) unless the same be made absolutely water-tight by masonry, walls and dome, and shall have a small iron manhole and cover at the top; and it shall also have a 4-inch cast-iron vent pipe with caulked lead joints, extending up through or at the outside of the building, and the top of said vent pipe shall extend above the roof of the highest building within a distance of twenty feet of the same, and all such vent pipes shall run as direct as possible.

10. No cesspool or privy vault shall be built or maintained in any location except the same shall have a substantial curb which shall retain the earth without and the contents of the cesspool or vault within, and shall be provided with a substantial water-tight cover, having a small, movable lid in the same to facilitate examination and the removal of contents.

11. All cesspools or privy vaults, other than those wholly, or in part, under buildings and which have cast-iron vent pipes, shall have approved vent shafts extending not less than twelve feet into the open air, and, if within twenty feet of any inhabited building, the top of such vent shaft shall be as specified for the cast-iron vent pipes. Every privy shall have proper seats, with hinged lids to cover the openings in the same.

12. All connections to cesspools or privy vaults shall be made with cast-iron, lead or vitrified sewer pipe. All urinals shall be connected to cesspools, vaults or sewer by trapped waste pipes.

13. All cesspools shall be properly cleaned out at once, and thereafter at least once every three months, and thoroughly disinfected at least once each week with such disinfectant as the Board of Health shall direct.

14. All cesspools, sewers or drain pipes shall be of cast-iron, lead or vitrified clay. If of iron, the joints shall be caulked with molten lead; if of vitrified clay, they shall have neat cement joints. Open drains may be of water-tight masonry.

15. All cesspools and privy vaults, when abandoned and the use thereof discontinued, shall be at once entirely emptied of all liquid and solid contents, and shall be disinfected and filled with earth, sand, ashes, stones or other such clean material; and the wooden curbing about the same removed to a depth of at least four feet below the surface of the ground. But in no case shall refuse, garbage or any unclean material be used in filling such privy vault or cesspool.

Habitations. 16. No building or structure shall be used as a residence or place for human habitation or abode that is situated upon land where there is standing water within eighteen inches of the surface of the ground; nor shall any building or structure be so used that is placed on land that has been made by filling in with refuse or garbage, or that is declared by the Board of Health to be of foul or corrupt material.

Garbage. 17. It shall be the duty of each houseowner, householder, lessee or tenant who is a housekeeper to provide, maintain and keep ready for use a suitable container, or containers, for the reception of all garbage, and to cause the same to be set forth in such places and at such times as the Board of Health direct for the convenience of the garbage collectors.

18. All buildings and premises which do not conform in every respect to the requirements of the foregoing regulations are hereby declared a nuisance and dangerous to the public health and are condemned as unfit for human habitation or residence.

Respectfully submitted,  
N. B. EMERSON,  
Geo. W. Smith,  
Sanitary Committee.

This committee recommended the appointment of an executive officer to be known as sanitary engineer, in order that the Board could carry out the comprehensive system of inspection and building as outlined in the above report.

Discussion of Report.

Considerable discussion arose over the report as to the legal aspect of many of its features. Mr. Hatch be-

(Continued on Page 6.)

## The Best Food for Infants

Nature planned that infants should have only milk for at least the first year of life. But this milk, skimmed milk, will not nourish. It's the milk that is rich in cream, or fat, that does the work. This is because fat is positively necessary for the growing body.

## Scott's Emulsion

contains the best fat, in the form of Cod-Liver Oil, for all delicate children.

They thrive greatly under its use. Soon they weigh more, eat more, play better and look better. It's just the right addition to their regular food. The hypophosphites of lime and soda in it are necessary to the growth and formation of bone and teeth.

At all druggists, 10c. and 50c. bottles. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

## WHY NOT RETURN THEM?

Practical Suggestion Regarding Chinese and Japanese.

Mr. A. F. Cooke, speaking with reference to the great task of the Board of Health in providing shelter and food for the denizens of Chinatown after leaving the quarantine detention camps, has brought out a novel but thoroughly practical suggestion. He stated to an Advertiser representative yesterday evening:

"Why not offer free passage home to China and Japan to any Chinese or Japanese when they are ready to leave the detention camps. The fare for each one would probably not be over \$25, which would be a far less amount than maintaining them in Honolulu at Government expense for the next five or six months. That would leave just so much more for those who would remain here. If this plan could be suggested to them before they go into the detention camp, then put them all into one special camp. It would be as safe to send them back under those conditions as to have the steamers bring people here from plague-ridden countries such as Japan and China."

If the objection should be raised that they could not get back here on account of the new laws, there would doubtless be a number of them who would not care to come back, and that would relieve the Government to quite an extent."

## HE ONLY REPEATS WHAT HAS BEEN SAID AROUND THE GLOBE.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every State in the Union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher of Liberty, W. Va., only repeats what has been said around the globe when he writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and always with perfect success. We believe that it is not only the best cough remedy, but that it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Colonel Jones now has nearly 300 men of the First Regiment on duty. The guards are changed every six hours, but on extra duty many of the men have had to stand on duty from twelve to fourteen hours.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

\*\*\*\*\*

## The Beginning of the Year 1900

(Is it the last year of the old century or the first of the new?) Shows that the sales at the

## VACUUM OILS

In the Hawaiian Islands have increased 150 per cent. in 1899, over the sales in 1898. In connection with these oils, we now offer

## Oil for the Troublesome Waters.

## EMERALD BOILER OIL.

WHAT IT IS.—Emerald Boiler Oil is a Petroleum extract free from all substances injurious to metal. The special process adopted for its manufacture extracts the volatile properties, while the scale removing properties are retained. It is of high fire test, and consequently well calculated to withstand the high temperature of steam in the boiler; at the same time, there is no danger of the formation of gas. For removing and preventing Scale, Emerald Boiler Oil gives the most perfect results of anything for the purpose now on the market. Its success is attested to by the many who are using it with the best of results.

## WHAT IT SAVES.

What Emerald Boiler Oil saves is of more importance than what it costs. It costs a few cents per day; it saves vastly more in fuel alone. The aim in every steam plant should be to produce steam at the least possible cost per horsepower. That is the keynote to the whole situation. Emerald Boiler Oil keeps down the cost of steam making, by keeping boilers clean, so that they maintain their full efficiency with a normal amount of fuel. We trust you see the point, and, seeing, will act by giving Emerald Boiler Oil a trial. Your orders are solicited.

## PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY LIMITED.

AGENTS, HONOLULU, H. I.

\*\*\*\*\*

—J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.—

The best at the lowest price at HOPPE

## The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest mark—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at Four DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

## Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

## COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just a hand.

## Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

## J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST.

—J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.—

## Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family Butchers.

## NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies. Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by











# PEST SHIPS FROM BRAZIL

The South Won't Have Them There.

## A VIGOROUS PROTEST

Louisiana Strongly Stirred by Vessels Suspected of Carrying the Bubonic Plague.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 22.—The question of coffee-laden ships from the infected ports of Santos seems destined to stir up the entire South, even as it has stirred up New York. Dr. Blunt, the health officer of Texas, has already decided that no vessels from Santos can touch at Galveston.

The Louisiana State Board of Health is already on record as holding that there is no way to prevent the landing of the Willowdene at this port and the discharge of her cargo here after the proper period of detention has been passed at the quarantine station and the disinfection and fumigation of her cargo has been effected according to the laws of this State.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange has adopted resolutions protesting against the landing of the Willowdene under any circumstances. The Board of Trade has endorsed the stand of the Board of Health.

Some people hold that the City Board of Health, irrespective of the State Board, can prevent the Willowdene from proceeding up the river. Today the State of Mississippi not only got into the game, so far as the Willowdene is concerned, but came to the front with troubles of her own, when Dr. Hunter, secretary of the Mississippi Board of Health, and Dr. Bolton, the health officer of Harrison county, met in New Orleans and forwarded the following telegram to Surgeon General Wyman:

"Barkentine J. W. Jane, from Santos, will arrive at the Gulf quarantine station in a few hours. Mississippi Board of Health requests that you immediately order her to Dry Tortugas for disinfection and fumigation. Health officer of Harrison county and the Mayor and Council of the City of Biloxi join in this request. In case Louisiana State Board of Health refuses to comply with treasury regulations regarding Willowdene, due to arrive at Mississippi river quarantine station Sunday, we request that she be also sent to Dry Tortugas for treatment."

### ODORLESS EXCAVATORS.

Employees Now Get Double Pay—Causes of Past Delays Explained.

President Wood of the Board of Health is authority for the statement that the new odorless excavators now under construction will not be taken into the infected district.

Two of these machines are being built and will be in operation within a few days. The completion of these two will place four excavators complete with teams and appliances at the disposal of the Board. It was intended that several new machines should be constructed, but the absence of sufficient piping for them, forced the Board to content itself with two.

The great delay in attending to private requests for the excavators, was caused by the Buena Vista Hospital authorities, in monopolizing their attention for at least a third of their time, the extravagant use of water at the hospital necessitating the almost constant attention of one of the machines.

It is generally understood that United States military hospitals are required to attend to their own sanitary affairs, and President Wood has addressed a communication to Colonel Aulien, suggesting that he provide an excavator for the private use of the U. S. military.

Two of the employees of the excavator cleared out from their work when they heard of the second case from amongst their number. They were brought back, however, with the promise of double pay, and no further desertion is anticipated.

### RETURN OF SPANISH CAPTIVES.

Uncle Sam to Send Back the 4000 Recently Released.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—Under the terms of the treaty of peace with Spain the United States agreed to send home all the soldiers of the Spanish army held in captivity by the insurgents in the Philippines. Congress made an appropriation of \$1,500,000 to carry out that purpose.

The recent successful operations of General Otis resulted in the release of about 4,000 additional Spanish prisoners, and instructions have been cable General Otis to contract with the Cebu Transportation Company for the return of these soldiers to Spain. There is \$650,000 available for this purpose.

### Ask a Legislature.

It is learned in Government circles that the Cabinet has written to the authorities at Washington stating the almost absolute necessity for convening the Legislature here, either under Hawaiian laws or the new laws to be extended by the Congress of the United States, by the expiration of the biennial period ending on the 31st of March next. It is understood the Government is now awaiting a reply from Washington.

## GUARD IS STRICKEN

(Continued from Page 3.)

It is noted that a great number of the matters in regard to sanitary regulations were within the scope of the Legislature, and also for the consideration of the Attorney General.

President Dole was of the opinion that the law gave authority to make regulations to control public health and safety, and that that statute should be considered entirely in favor of the Board of Health. "The question," said he, "is whether the proposed regulations are necessary to prevent cases of sickness, and I think that they would be the rigid standard to adopt."

Mr. Cooper: "The Board can make regulations to prevent cases of sickness, but the Legislature is the only body to say that the buildings must be made and constructed so and so."

Dr. Emerson: "If an argument is needed to show that these rules are necessary to remedy sanitary evils and accomplish sanitary good to ward off the diseases and epidemics that are liable to threaten us by reason that they are not complied with, I think that is our strongest argument. If the Board can condemn a building because they believe it is insanitary by reason of its being built directly upon the ground, then I think the Board has the power to make regulations which will prevent a repetition of our present epidemic."

George Carter: "Small Chinatowns are going up in every portion of the city. If the Board of Health has not now the authority, then I think it ought to set a standard to prevent the same situation as we are at present facing, from appearing again and again in different sections of the city."

Attorney Robertson: "I think there is no law to prevent a builder from going ahead and building his structure—that is, from a sanitary standpoint. From a builder's standpoint, however, the Superintendent of Public Works can withhold a permit for building. How is the Board able to state as a fact a building is insanitary when it is a new building?"

George Carter: "If it is not considered a cause of sickness for ten Chinamen to sleep in a room as long as this Board's table, then I think a vigilance committee ought to be formed to prevent such buildings from being erected."

Dr. Day: "From what President Dole has said, it seems to me a matter of doubt whether we have such power. I think we ought to give the Board of Health the benefit of the doubt, and post those regulations which will result in restricting nuisances. The majority of these regulations, I think, can be safely passed from a sanitary standpoint."

President Dole: "Suppose a man digs a cesspool and then builds a house right over the cesspool? I think the Board can prevent the building from being erected. The question is whether you can prevent certain conditions from becoming insanitary and a menace to public health. If so, you can control the erection of the building on sanitary lines, as much as you can the people living in the building."

Dr. Day: "Suppose we interfere with a man erecting a building and arrest the owner or builder; we contest the matter in the courts. If the court decided we had not the power to prevent him erecting the building, of course, that would stop it. The Board would then feel that it had done its duty to the community. We ought to give the community the benefit of the doubt. It seems to me we ought to look to the future interests of the city."

### Persons from Quarantine.

President Dole brought forward the question of providing for the people who are about to leave the quarantine camps, their period of quarantine having expired. A great many will seek the tenements outside the old district. The inspectors should see that the air and space regulation is enforced in such tenements.

Mr. Galt: "I have eighty-two Chinese, Japanese and Hawaiians whose period of quarantine has expired at Kakaako—the ten days' quarantine. Shall I discharge them?"

This phase of the quarantine regulations was evidently unprepared for by the Board, whose efforts have been centralized mainly on quarters for the people as they are brought out of the infected district. Forty-one Chinese are in somewhat destitute circumstances and will need assistance upon leaving quarantine. Mr. Galt said he had examined a piece of land just back of Queen street on Punchbowl street which would accommodate 100 people. The property, it was stated, had already been secured so these people could locate upon it.

As these people have been in contact with more recent arrivals from Chinatown, Mr. Smith said he did not consider that they had fully stayed their quarantine, and upon motion of the Board it was decided that they would have to remain a full ten days in quarantine without coming in contact with new arrivals. This will keep the eighty-two people in Kakaako until Saturday.

A letter was read from Consul General Haywood relative to making use of the Queen Hotel as a place of quarantine for intending passengers to the Coast. Dr. Wood appointed Dr. Day a committee of one to confer with Dr. Carmichael.

### More Buildings to Burn.

The question of burning six cottages this morning facing on Kukui lane, as included in the Board's order yesterday morning, was brought up by Mr. Robertson. He stated that Mr. Ripley felt that they could be rendered sanitary otherwise than by subjecting them to fire. If kept vacant and remodeled, Mr. Robertson thought by this means the buildings could be saved from destruction.

President Wood: "The question is, whether the plague can be eradicated in this manner rather than by fire." Mr. Hatch: "I don't see any reason why we should reconsider our action." Dr. Emerson: "I am opposed to modifying the action of the Board this morning." Mr. Smith: "So am I."

Dr. Day: "I don't see any reason for changing our decision."

The Board, by these utterances, has announced a strong policy that whatever they deem it necessary to apply the torch, that action shall be final and the condemned structures must go.

Upon motion of Dr. Day the report of the Sanitary Committee was accepted and the same ordered published.

Colonel Fisher, who now has charge of the districts outside the infected Chinatown quarter, asked the Board for more definite instructions as to the duties of himself and inspectors, and desired to know explicitly what was required of him. He stated he had divided his district into fifty-five sections, and if a thorough inspection was made, such as was instituted during the cholera time, the entire district would have to be so subdivided. He felt that if the Board was brought face to face with an impending epidemic, then the only manner in which the district could be thoroughly inspected would be by calling out the Citizens' Guard. Most of these were residents of the district, and could readily inspect a small subdivision, which would result throughout in a complete census. Marshal Brown, who was present, was conferred with by Colonel Fisher, and the former acquiesced in the need of calling the Citizens' Guard out, if more drastic measures were taken by the Board.

Upon motion of Mr. Smith the Board adjourned at 5:15 p. m.

### Chinatown Census.

The census of all persons at present in the infected district was completed last night and the following approximate figures were handed in to the Board of Health by Dr. Pratt:

Block 1, 824; 2, 893; 3 and 4, 368; 5 and 6, 548; 7, 257; 8 and 9, 417; 10, 195; 11, 219; 12 and 13, 297; 14 and 15, 70; 16, 157; 17, 157; 18 and 19, 210; 20, 157; 21, 210; 22 and 23, 210; 24, 157; 25, 210; 26, 157; 27, 210; 28, 157; 29, 210; 30, 157; 31, 210; 32, 157; 33, 210; 34, 157; 35, 210; 36, 157; 37, 210; 38, 157; 39, 210; 40, 157; 41, 210; 42, 157; 43, 210; 44, 157; 45, 210; 46, 157; 47, 210; 48, 157; 49, 210; 50, 157; 51, 210; 52, 157; 53, 210; 54, 157; 55, 210.

The district commonly called Chinatown, that is from Queen to Beretania, between Nuuanu and River streets contains 4,653 persons and the population outside that area but within the infected district number 2,953 persons.

### DETENTION CAMP NOTES.

After the removal of the three patients to the old pesthouse the old battery station buildings were burned yesterday.

The change of the rifle range into a pest hospital was completed yesterday morning, and the patients transferred thereto.

The inmates of the hospital now comprise one Japanese woman and baby from Merchant, near Alaika street; the driver of an excavator wagon, Aloha, and one Japanese.

The residents of Block No. 10 are to be removed this morning. A portion will probably be sent to the kerosene warehouse and the remainder to Kalili station. The latter station is not fully ready for these people yet, though they can be temporarily accommodated, the owner of the property they are leaving being desirous of having the buildings burned and the debris cleared away.

### MERCHANTS MEET.

Adopt Resolutions Regarding Island Freight.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A meeting of merchants was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms at 1:15 yesterday afternoon.

Mr. F. M. Swany presided and urged upon those present the necessity of standing by the Board of Health in the present trouble. Undoubtedly there were numerous articles of merchandise which might safely be exported to the other islands.

It was resolved that the Board of Health be requested to furnish a list of such merchandise as may be shipped with safety, and also a statement of the sanitary precautions to be adopted in preparing them for export.

It was also decided that a committee consisting of one member of every business represented, should draw up a schedule of such merchandise as they may consider safe to ship, and submit the same to the Board of Health for approval.

The meeting then adjourned till this afternoon.

### The Greatest Wealth Is Health.

Many a rich man suffering and sick would give all his wealth for the return of good health. Rich and poor can keep healthy if they pay attention to nature's warnings of approaching disease. If your liver is sluggish, if you feel dull, drowsy, or inactive; if your heart doesn't pump right, palpitations, thumps, sometimes vigorously, and sometimes faintly; if your bowels are inactive, or overactive; if your stomach fails you; if your kidneys fail to act naturally; your health is threatened; but there is still help for you if you will take Kikapoo Indian Sagwa. You must act quickly. Disease is progressive; you must stop it at once. Kikapoo Indian Sagwa will do it. Hobson Drug Co., agents for Kikapoo Indian Remedies.

### Spell it "Puerto Rico."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The Government has finally adopted "Puerto Rico" as the official spelling of the name of that island, and hereafter all official documents will adhere to that form.

### SHE HAD CAUSE TO REJOICE.

"A young man came into our store yesterday suffering from a severe attack of cramp colic," writes B. F. Hess, miller and general merchant, Dickey's Mountain, Pa. "He had tried various home remedies without relief. As I had used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy I gave him a dose and it soon brought him out all right. I never saw a fellow so relieved." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## GUARDIAN'S SALE

### Real Estate.

By direction of Belle F. Jones, the guardian of Edwin Austin Jones, Helen Jones, Margaret Jones and Catherine Hay Jones, minors, and acting under and by virtue of an order issued out of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, dated the 2d day of January, 1900, I am directed to sell at public auction at my salesrooms, in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the right, title and interest of said minors, being an undivided half of, in and to all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Waialae, District of Koolapoko, Island of Oahu, and more particularly described as follows:

1. All that land described in R. P. 185, L. C. A. 5723 and 8995 to Kakaia, more particularly described as follows:

Apana 1. Eono loi kalo me ka Kahunahele, Mamane. E hoomaka ma ke kihi Hema haka o kela ma ke kihi o ka pa hau, ko, kihi akau makai o ka Makakukae pili ana i ka Ku haka, a e holo ana He. 69 1/2 Kom. 2.51 Kaul, ma ka pa hau, ma ko Makakukae, a hiki i ka lili kae pili i ke kihi Ak, makai o ka loi o Kaheana; Alaila He. 75 1/2 Kom. 2.38 Kaul, holo ana ma ka pili a pili ana ma ka auwai ma ko Kaheana; He. 55 1/2 Kom. 1.22 Kaul, ma ko Kaheana a hiki i ke kihi Hema mauka o kela; Alaila Ak. 15 1/2 Kom. 2.59 Kaul, ma ko Kaheana ame ko Ku a hiki i ke kumu pili; Alaila Hik. 1.47 Kaul, ma ke kumu pili, a hiki i ko Kaheana mala uia; Alaila Ak. 66 Hik. 2.25 Kaul, ma ko Kaheana, a pili ana a hiki i ka lili kae pili; Alaila Ak. 59 1/2 Hik. 1.90 Kaul, ma kua a hiki i ka pihala, ke kihi akau makai o kela, a ke kihi Akau mauka o ko Ku haka. Alaila He. 31 1/2 Hik. 2.94 Kaul, ma ko Ku Kahunahele a hiki i kahi i hoomakali. Maloko i ka Apana 1 13-100 Eka.

Apana 2. 6 loi. Mamane. E hoomaka ma ke kihi Hema makai o kela kahi e waiho ana He. 61 Kom. 75 Pauku mai ke kihi Hema mauka o ka Apana 1 mai, pili ana loi me na loi elua o Kaheana ame kahi loi nahahele. A e holo ana He. 49 2-3 Kom. ma ka auwai ma ko Kaheana; Alaila He. 25 1-3 Hik. 85 pauku ma ko Kaheana; Alaila ma kahi waiho wale He. 14 Kom. 96 pauku, a He. 62 1/2 Kom. 93 pauku, a Ak. 37 Kom. 1 Kaul, a moku ka auwai. Alaila Ak. 40 1-3 Hik. holo ana ma ka auwai; Alaila Ak. 7 49 Kom. 1.44 Kaul, a hiki i ke kihi Hema makai o ka loi pihala, Alaila ma ka loi poalima Ak. 16 1/2 Kom. 88 pauku; a He. 75 1/2 Kom. 2.56 Kaul, Alaila Ak. 18 1/2 Kom. 1.50 Kaul, a hiki i ke kumu pili. Alaila ma ke kumu pili a ma ka auwai. Ak. 60 Hik. 1.95 Kaul, a Ak. 76 1/2 Hik. 1.73 Kaul, a hiki i ke kihi Akau mauka o ko Ku loi; Alaila ma ko Ku He. 11 1/2 Hik. 1.41 Kaul, Ak. 82 Hik. 1.66 Kaul, a He. 28 1/2 Hik. 49 Pauku a hiki i ko Kaheana loi. Alaila He. 32 Hik. 71 Pauku ma ko Kaheana a hiki i kahi i hoomakali.

### MALOKO I Apana 1 EKA.

Apana 3. 1 loi. Kahalo. E hoomaka ma ke kihi Akau makai o kela pili ana i na loi o Kuluahi ame ko Kauki; a e holo ana He. 47 1/2 Hik. 1 Kaul, ma ko Kuluahi, a hiki i ke kihi Hema makai o kela; Alaila He. 45 Kom. 1.48 Kaul, ma ke akakaki; Alaila Ak. 43 1/2 Kom. 1.18 Kaul, ma ko Kapule; Alaila Ak. 50 1/2 Hik. 1.40 Kaul, ma ko Kauki a hiki i kahi i hoomakali.

Maloko o Apana 15-100 Eka.

2. All that portion of the land described in R. P. 158, L. C. A. 5919 to Palahulu, as is described in deed of Palahulu to Naka, dated May, 1857, and of record in Liber 27 on page 410.

3. All that land, being a portion of the makai half of R. P. 158, L. C. A. 5919 to Palahulu, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the land of M. Phillips & Co., adjoining the Protestant Church yard, and run south 33 east 5.28 chains along the line dividing the mauka from the makai half of R. P. 158; thence south 63 west 1 95-100 chains along the land of Puka to the Government road; thence north 33 1/2 west 5.30 chains along the Government road to the Protestant Church yard; thence north 64 1/2 east 1.95 chains along the said churchyard to the point of commencement. Containing an area of 1 027-1000 Acres.

4. Five undivided shares or interest in the land known as the Ahupuaa of Waikane and held and owned by a number of people as tenants in common, and called the Hui of Waikane.

5. All that land at Kumuuli, Waikane, aforesaid, and more particularly described in R. P. 152, L. C. A. 6051, together with dwelling-houses, cook-house, servants' dwellings, stable and bath-house situate thereon.

6. That certain spring of water known as Uluwini, situate in the Ahupuaa of Waikane, conveyed by the officers of said Hui of Waikane to P. C. Jones together with the pipes leading the water from said spring to the last above mentioned premises.

7. Lease from the officers of said Hui of Waikane of about ten acres of land known as the Peterson lot; rent paid in full to October 1st, 1907.

8. Note for \$120 secured by mortgage dated May 17, 1890, at 12 per cent per annum, made by Pini to Peterson, Larsen and Hopkins, of his interest in the Hui of Waikane.

The property above described has for the most part been used as a country residence, and has on a portion thereof two dwelling-houses, out-houses, stables, etc., all in good order and condition. A portion of the land's three pieces are leased and bring in a rental of \$155 a year.

P. C. Jones, Esq., who is the owner of the other undivided half of said property, has consented to a sale of his half at the same time and place, and will join in the deed for his half interest with the Guardian, so that the party buying can secure the whole property. The five shares in the Hui of Waikane represent nearly a sixth interest in between 1,500 or 1,600 acres, consisting of Kula and rice land, and being known as the Ahupuaa of Waikane.

Upset price for all the above prop-

erty will be \$12,000.00. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.  
(Noted, Honolulu, Jan. 10, 1900.)  
For further particulars apply to Col. H. Brown Esq., or  
JAS. F. MORGAN,  
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